

British in Year Cut Debt to U. S. By 365 Million

Chamberlain, in Submitting Budget to Commons, Indicates Interest Payments in Coming Twelvemonth

First Surplus Since War

Government Revenues 230,500,000 Pounds Over Expenses; Taxes Stay High

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, April 25.—Great Britain has reduced her debt to the United States by 365,000,000 pounds (\$576,000,000) in the last year, Austen Chamberlain, government leader in the House of Commons, in a speech today in submitting the budget, gave no indication of what the payments to America would amount to in the next year, but indicated there would be interest payments.

In presenting the budget Mr. Chamberlain acted for Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The estimates provide no relief for the taxpayer, but the budget, alone of all the European budgets, forecasts a surplus of revenues over expenditures. Expenses for the year 1921-22 are estimated at £974,023,000 and revenue at £1,088,150,000, or \$8,896,092,000 and \$11,232,000,000, respectively, at the present rate of exchange. These figures, however, do not provide for a reduction of the national debt, on which £250,000,000 was spent last year.

Heavy Taxes Continue
The only change in the British financial policy in the near future—removal of the excess profits tax—was announced some time ago, and other features in today's budget also had been accurately forecast. The income tax remains at approximately 30 per cent and heavy consumption levies will remain in force.

The budget takes no account of German reparations and any revenue from this account probably will be applied to the reduction of the debt, for Great Britain's total debts are still over £7,500,000,000, including more than \$1,000,000,000 of foreign loans, almost all of which were made by the United States and Canada.

There is reason to doubt whether the coming year's revenues will equal the year's expenditures. The budget introduced in the House of Commons today announces a surplus of revenues of some £230,000,000 in the last year, the first since the war. The Chamberlain's estimates of revenue and expenditures, made a year ago, have been borne out with remarkable accuracy, but the surplus is only about £20,000,000.

The chief points of taxation change are removal of the surtax on cigars and replacement of the existing fixed duty of 33 1/3 per cent on sparkling wines by a specific duty of 15 shillings per gallon. These changes have been made because the higher duties proved unremunerative and were injurious to England's allies.

The corporation profits tax proved to be a disappointment, producing only £50,000,000 instead of the expected £30,000,000, but the Chancellor hoped a tax would justify itself the coming year.

Surplus Despite Depression
The Chancellor characterized the last year as one of the most remarkable in England's financial history and declared that the financial results were satisfactory when it was taken into consideration that his last statement was made when trade was booming and prospects were rosy and that upon that sunny prospect there descended, with almost unexampled suddenness and completeness, a deep depression, which still continued.

All debts to Japan, Spain, Argentina, Uruguay and Holland had been wiped out, the Chancellor reported. He emphasized the importance of reducing the external debt, because it interfered with exchange and trade.

Will Pay American Notes
In this connection he said that the remaining 5 1/2 per cent five-year notes maturing at New York in November, amounting to \$11,000,000, would be paid off, while an arrangement had been made with Canadian banks to repay the Canadian debt by monthly installments.

With regard to the internal debt, Mr. Chamberlain regretted that it was impossible yet to fund the floating debt, which had been reduced in the course of the year by only £37,000,000, instead of the anticipated £70,000,000, but a start would be made to fund the war debt. A new forty-year 3 1/2 per cent loan would be issued immediately for conversion into war bonds maturing in 1928.

Drastic reductions in the coming year's expenditure in every department had been ordered, and Mr. Chamberlain concluded by declaring that the foundation had been laid for steady recovery when industrial disputes are settled and trade begins its revival.

Rail Board Men Confirmed

Senate Defers Action on List of New Generals

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The nominations of Ben W. Hopper, of Tennessee; Walter L. McMenimen, of Massachusetts; and Samuel Higgins, of New York, to be members of the Railroad Labor Board were confirmed today by the Senate. The Senate also confirmed Washington Gardner, of Michigan, as Commissioner of Pensions.

No opposition, it was said, developed against any of the railroad nominees, although several Senators announced receipt of telegrams and letters from minor unions of railroad employees opposing Mr. McMenimen.

The nominations of twelve major generals, headed by Brigadier General Clarence R. Edwards, and fourteen brigadier generals were presented formally to the Senate by Chairman Wadsworth of the Military Affairs Committee, but action went over.

Commons Speaker Resigns

LONDON, April 25.—James W. Lowther, Speaker of the House of Commons, today resigned his seat for the Penrith Division of Cumberland County, which he represented as a Coalition Liberal.

Mr. Lowther was first elected to the Commons by this constituency twenty-five years ago. He will become a member of the House of Lords, with the title of Viscount.

Reds Lift Restrictions On Food Shop Trading

Theater Buffets Included in Order; Six Women on Soviet Repatriation Commission

RIGA, April 25.—Restrictions placed upon the trade carried on in theater buffets, tea houses, milk stores, butcheries, groceries, fruit stores and certain types of community food shops in Russia have been lifted by the Soviet government, it is said in newspaper advices from Moscow. Trading may in future be carried on freely.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.—Dr. Koudish, Russian Soviet representative in Constantinople, has been given a passport visé by the British to go to London. He will confer with Lord Krasin, the Soviet Minister of Trade and Commerce, in the British capital.

WARSAW, April 25 (By The Associated Press).—Thirty Soviet officials, making up the repatriation commission, which will attend to the details of the exchange of 100,000 Russian prisoners and refugees now in Poland, arrived here yesterday. Six members of the commission, five women, a great crowd of the curious met them at the station and followed them through the streets.

Opponents Charge Maternity Bill Is "Pork Barrel" Act

Anti-Suffrage Leader Fights Measure in Committee; Politics, Socialism and Birth Control Alleged

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 25.—Sharp clashes of opinion over the Sheppard-Towner maternity bill developed today at a meeting of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, of which Senator Kenyon is chairman.

Miss Mary C. Kibbreth, of New York, representing the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, appeared against the bill and criticized it severely. Miss Kibbreth, who is associated with Mrs. James W. Wadsworth Jr., in the work of the Association Opposed to Suffrage, declared to the committee that the effect of the bill would be to send a great many non-theoretical advisers about the country giving counsel on a matter which ought to be dealt with by doctors and nurses.

Furthermore, she said, birth control advocates had been reduced to a propaganda for it were to be found supporters of socialism as well as of birth control.

"It's a 'pork barrel' bill," said Miss Kibbreth. "The humanitarian features have been eliminated and it is a matter of the matter of aid to maternity institutions."

Senator Sheppard, who had charge of the bill in the Senate, denied with indignation that there was anything in the charge. He said that the bill is advocated by birth control supporters and socialists. Miss Kibbreth named Helen Todd, well known birth control advocate, as one of the persons taking the lead for the bill.

Mrs. Maude Wood Park, president of the National League of Women Voters, sought to refute the attacks of Miss Kibbreth. She said birth control advocates hadn't anything to do with the support of the bill. "The bill tends to control the life of the source," she said. "Nothing further from birth control could be imagined. It does not represent socialism or any subtle propaganda."

Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the Children's Bureau, which urged the bill, said the mortality in motherhood in New York and leading cities of this country is higher than in a number of leading cities of Europe.

Allen Says Labor Chiefs Fight to Hold Fat Jobs

Oppose His Court. He Asserts, Because It Endangers Offices Paying \$50,000,000 a Yr.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 25.—Governor Allen of Kansas, speaking tonight to the Harvard University Liberal Club from the same rostrum that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, used a month ago, declared that union labor leaders opposed the Kansas Industrial Relations Court and the law behind it because they realized that if the government may provide industrial justice "it will be no longer necessary for the workingman to pay out of his pocket a lot of hard-fought, soft-handed radicals who live on gift labor."

He quoted from a recent compilation to show that "150,000 paid secretaries of labor unions receive \$50,000,000 a year from the slender pockets of laboring men."

Auto Climbs Phone Pole, Upsets; Tourist May Die

ALBANY, N. Y., April 25.—George M. Place, a glove manufacturer of Gloversville, received fatal injuries, in an automobile accident tonight. John Howe, of Troy, an automobile salesman, who was the driver, companion of the car, also was injured.

The two men were coming to Albany from Schenectady and while traveling at what is said to have been a high rate of speed, the car swerved into a ditch and ran nearly half way up a guy wire on a telephone pole. When the pole snapped the two men were thrown out and the car landed right side up. The men were brought to a local hospital. The full extent of Mr. Place's injury had not been determined at a late hour.

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Bill for Navy to Equal British Is Up in House

Committee Proposes Fiscal Year Expenditure of \$396,000,000, Carrying On '16 Building Program

Burton Urges Big Army

Cockran Says U. S. Should Ask Disarmament and, if Refused, Lead in Power

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Disarmament discussion sidetracked consideration of the naval appropriation bill in the House today, when Representative Kelley, Republican, of Michigan, brought forward the committee proposals to provide \$396,000,000 for the navy's next fiscal year, of which \$90,000,000 would be used toward completion of the 1916 building program. The expansion program, Mr. Kelley asserted, would help "to lift the load now on the shoulders of the world for armament construction and maintenance."

"When these ships are being built have been completed," he said, "the United States will equal in sea power any nation in the world and will be in a position to offer proportionate reduction in armament."

Theodore Burton, Republican, of Ohio, former Senator, supported the committee spokesman in his declaration for an adequate navy and also urged that there be the nucleus of a large army for the United States. He declared, however, that the "time has come for an international conference for the sake of stopping this madening competition for the construction of armadas."

Can Build Largest Navy
Mr. Burton declared America could build a navy larger than that of any other nation. Discussing the suggestion for a navy bigger than Great Britain's, he said the possibility of a conflict between the United States and Great Britain was unthinkable.

Representative Byrnes, Democrat, of South Carolina, insisted that until armaments had been reduced the United States could not afford to cut down its navy.

"Appropriations this year will exceed \$5,500,000,000, or a tax of \$50 on every man, woman and child in the country," said Mr. Byrnes. "I hope the President will call a conference on disarmament."

"The only question now," said Representative W. Bourke Cockran, Democrat, of New York, "is whether nations will disarm while there is still some of their civilization left or wait until the weapons are pushed out of their hands by the utter and complete collapse of their industrial fabric."

Asks Call to Disarm
He emphasized the point by introducing a resolution to authorize the President in view of the "dreadful economic conditions, which can be remedied only by immediate and active employment of all human hands and capital in productive industry," to offer on behalf of the United States to disarm, and in case of refusal to meet "great military forces established anywhere resolutely by coalition of greater forces and sea."

Representative Black, Democrat, of Texas, mentioned the covenant of the League of Nations as the proper instrumentality for the United States to adopt for disarmament, and encountered instant objection from Representative Madden, Republican, of Illinois, who observed that former President Wilson had said that the League recommended an army of 500,000 and a greatly enlarged navy for the United States if it joined the league.

U. S. Asked to Call Peace Congress of All Nations

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A congress of nations called at Washington by the American government today initiated "practical, effective measures for the promotion of enduring world peace," was suggested in a statement made public tonight by the administrative committee of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

The question of disarmament, the statement said, "can be considered only in the light of international relations," and should be promoted "only on condition of an international agreement effective and binding on the great powers of the world."

Children Saved as Home Of D. Brown Burns

Country Place of Vice-President of General Motors Company Partly Destroyed

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON, April 25.—Fire today partly destroyed the beautiful home of Donaldson Brown, vice-president of the General Motors Company, situated in the Broadway section of this town. The loss is estimated at between \$60,000 and \$75,000.

The fire is believed to have started from a lighted match, or cigarette, thrown into some excelsior in the cellar. When the flames were first noticed servants lost little time in getting Frank Brown, three years old, and Ruth Brown, two years old, who were playing in the nursery, out of the house.

Firemen from Dobbs Ferry and other nearby places responded to the call for aid, but the flames ate their way through the building so rapidly that the firemen could do little to save the three-story and tower frame structure.

Mr. Brown had purchased the building about four months ago and is said to have expended \$40,000 renovating it.

House Gets 168,000 Army Bill

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A regular force of 168,000 enlisted men is provided for in the army appropriation bill reported today to the House.

U. S. Must Help Irish Republic, Says La Follette

Senator, Urging Resolution to Recognize Dominion as Free Nation, Declares U. S. Duty Bound to Act

Brands Opponents Tories

No Fear of International Law Breach, He Insists; Crowds in Gallery to Hear Speech

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 25.—Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, in a speech in the Senate today, urged the adoption of his resolution declaring that the United States ought to recognize the independence of the republic of Ireland.

While Senator La Follette spoke the galleries were filled with listeners, many of whom were Irish sympathizers and members of pro-Irish organizations. Some of the wore the green. Hundreds were unable to get into the galleries because seating capacity was exhausted. There was only a handful of Senators on the floor.

Senator La Follette declared Ireland should be free, and he admonished the Senate that the present Congress would not close without a test vote upon the question of Irish independence.

Condemns British Policy
He asserted the British policy in Ireland deserved the condemnation of the world. He said the findings of the American Commission on Conditions in Ireland could be sustained by the evidence of English witnesses and the official documents of the British government. He quoted from the report of the British labor commission, which he said the British government had not challenged.

"That report," as quoted by Senator La Follette, said:

"Things are being done in the name of Britain which make her name stink in the nostrils of the whole world. The honor of our people has been gravely compromised. Not only is there a reign of terror in Ireland which should bring a blush of shame to every British citizen, but a nation is being held in subjection by an empire which has proudly boasted that it is the friend of small nations."

Senator La Follette quoted from the Archbishop of Canterbury, Viscount Bryce, Asquith and other Englishmen criticizing the course of the British government in Ireland in severe language.

Likens Opponents to Tories
"Ireland is today a test of real Americanism," he said. "Those who today most actively oppose recognition of the independence of Ireland in her struggle for freedom from Great Britain are of the same mind, the same flesh, the same blood, as the Tories of 1776. Those who today favor recognition by the United States of Irish independence stand upon the great fundamental principles of human liberty which were written into the Declaration of Independence."

"I believe that Ireland should be free—as free and independent as any nation."

"I believe she should have as complete dominion over her own destiny as England, France or the United States, and by the same right—the inherent right of every nation to government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed."

"I go further than that: I believe that this country, without violating any of the usages of international law, without giving any other nation just cause for ill-will, should do everything in its power consistent with its own principles and national policy to encourage the recognition of Ireland as a free and independent republic."

Blind Benefit Ball To-night

President and Wife Honorary Patrons of Commodore Fete

The thirtieth annual ball of the benefit of the New York Association for the Blind will be given this evening at the Hotel Commodore. President and Mrs. Harding head the list of the honorary patrons.

The other honorary patrons include Secretary of State and Mrs. Hughes, ex-President and Mrs. Taft, Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt, and many others. The other honorary patrons include Secretary of State and Mrs. Hughes, ex-President and Mrs. Taft, Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt, and many others.

Charge patrons may take advantage of present price concessions and have bill rendered June 1st

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Tyrol Votes 98 P. C. for Fusion With Germany

Italian Consulate at Innsbruck Stoned in Reprisal for Fascist Attack

VIENNA, April 25 (By The Associated Press).—Nearly complete returns from the "sentimental plebiscite" held Sunday in the Austrian Tyrol indicate that 98 per cent of the inhabitants of the province voted in favor of fusion with Germany.

Demonstrations were carried out all last night against the Italian Consulate in Innsbruck, as a protest against the attack of Italian Fascist Extreme Nationalists, on costumed Tyrolese participating in the Bozen fair Saturday, in which one person was killed and forty-six others were wounded. The crowd stoned the building, smashing the windows.

Lockwood Housing Inquiry to Reopen At City Hall To-day

Investigation of Mortgage and Building Loan Work Undermyer's Chief Task; 30 Witnesses Summoned

The Lockwood Investigating Committee will resume its inquiry into the housing situation, in the Aldermanic Chamber of City Hall this morning, after a recess of upward of four months. Since the last session the scope of the committee has been somewhat modified and slightly extended and its personnel changed by the Legislature.

For the hearing to-day thirty persons have been subpoenaed. Samuel Undermyer, chief counsel of the committee, yesterday refused to discuss the resumption of the hearings, but it is expected that the committee will delve into the affairs of the labor organization until recently controlled by Robert P. Brinell, as well as the Building Trades Employers' Association. Both these organizations promised a real housecleaning would be made and it is known that Mr. Undermyer intends to ascertain whether the changes made are real and heartfelt.

The main purpose of the present session of the committee, however, will be investigation into the mortgage and building loan situation. This investigation will cover the activities of the various financial organizations which deal in building loans—mostly savings institutions, and life and other insurance companies. The committee has already in its possession evidence of various irregularities connected with this phase of the housing situation. Ample evidence is also on file concerning large bonuses that are demanded as a condition to the loan. Another practice of which the committee has evidence is the demand made by some institutions that the borrower sell Liberty bonds far below market value before a loan will be given.

Einstein Meets Harding, But Relativity Is Taboo

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 25.—The tousled-headed man wearing, among other things, a green tie and a scared expression, who narrowly escaped being barred from the White House today as a suspicious character was Professor Einstein. He was conveyed into the White House executive offices by members of the National Academy of Sciences and National Research Council. For the first time in the memory of the oldest policeman at the White House, the newspaper men were shy at embarrassing their subject. No one felt sufficiently versed in the theory of relativity to engage Professor Einstein in an interview.

Asked what relative with him? Einstein asked one newspaper man on seeing Mrs. Einstein arm in arm with her famous husband.

The members of the National Academy and Research Council include many of the keenest scientific minds in the country. They came to pay their respects to the President, and Professor Einstein was the least conspicuous among them. The fact that he speaks no English perhaps contributed to his self-effacement. He did not discuss his theory with the President, and the President did not seem inclined to open the subject. Professor Einstein, through an interpreter, expressed himself later as impressed with the President's kindness and evident sincerity. President Harding admitted that he wasn't well acquainted with the theory.

Large Oriental Rug Shipment Will Be Sold at Auction Here

A large shipment of Oriental rugs and carpets will be sold at auction on the afternoon of this week beginning today at 2:30 o'clock at Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Gallery, Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

There are 800 pieces in the lot sent here for sale by the Atlantic City Art Gallery, among which are products of all the best known looms of the Near East.

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U. S. to Take Up British Plan to Fund War Debt

Mellon Announces Parley Will Begin 'Very Soon' Conferences With Other Governments to Follow

Debtors Approve Course

Disposition of Loans Not to Wait on Plans for Any Association of Nations

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 25.—The United States will take up with Great Britain "very soon" the problem of funding her debt of \$427,700,000 to this country, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announced today. At the same time, it was announced, invitations will go out to the other Allies, which with Great Britain, owe the United States almost \$10,000,000,000 to send representatives to Washington to discuss arrangements for carrying this debt burden.

The case of each nation will be taken up separately. The debts, besides that of Great Britain, are: France, \$3,947,000,000; Italy, \$1,866,000,000; Belgium, \$349,000,000. Other countries owe smaller amounts.

Secretary Mellon's announcement of financial negotiations with the Allies was issued soon after he returned from a conference at the White House with President Harding. He indicated that the debtors nations were already prepared to accept the invitations to conferences and had only been waiting for President Harding to take the lead. They probably will be called upon in the order of the size of their debts, with Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium as the first four. The formal invitation, of course, will come from the State Department.